

Page 22, lines 8-14:

Sequence relationships between two or more nucleic acids or polynucleotides are generally defined as sequence identity, percentage of sequence identity, and substantial identity. ~~See, for example, "Pedestrian Guide to Analyzing Sequence Data Bases" at~~ www.embl-heidelberg.de/~schneide/paper/springer96/springer.html. In determining sequence identity, a "reference sequence" is used as a basis for sequence comparison. The reference may be a subset or the entirety of a specified sequence. That is, the reference sequence may be a full-length gene sequence or a segment of the gene sequence.

In the claims:

1-15 (canceled)

16. (original) A method for providing transformed cells having increased isoprenoid production as compared to non-transformed cells, comprising the steps of:

providing an isolated polynucleotide comprising polynucleotide sequences encoding the enzymes of the complete mevalonate pathway;

providing a plurality of target cells;

introducing said isolated polynucleotide into said target cells;

selecting target cells which have been transformed with said polynucleotide; and

growing said transformed cells under conditions whereby additional generations of descendant transformed cells are produced, said transformed cells exhibiting increased isoprenoid production as compared to non-transformed cells of the same type.

17. (currently amended) The method according to claim 16, wherein said isolated polynucleotide further comprises ~~the~~ a polynucleotide sequence encoding IPP isomerase.

18. (original) The method of claim 16, wherein said target cells are microalgae.